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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication with to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that yurpose,

The First Resolution About Dewey.

The first resolution offered by Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN before the committee as pointed by the Mayor to arrange for Admiral Dewey's reception in this city contains a whole-ome idea. This was the resolution:

"Received. That any attempt by any person party, by contributions of money or otherwise, to establish a claim upon his gratifude, or to secure his perognition, would restrict his freedom of , and deserves the severest reprehension of the American people.

While this is improperly suspicious of men's motives in seeking to give to Admiral DEWRY some more solid token of his countrymen's feelings than purely public honors, so far as this resolution applies to any scheme to present to the Admiral a house or other financial mark of the general regard, it is well worthy of attention. Men of DEWzv's calibre cannot properly be disregarded. when it comes to schemes for rewarding their services through other than the regular public channels of their Government. In regard to that subject a passage from a letter written by Admiral Dewey last March to a friend in New York may shed some timely light. It was in answer to a notice that some admirers here were thinking about building a cottage for him. These are Admiral Dewey's words:

"I am in receipt of a letter regarding a subscrip Son to be raised for the purpose of building for me a cottage on —— Island. I approve most heartily your action in declining to join such a subscription and hope you will continue to discourage it with all

The reception to Dewey should be commensurate with the homecoming of a vic torious fleet commander who has changed the map of the world for the benefit of his country and of civilization. But we must conclude from the sentiment signified above that the building of a house or the making up of a purse of money for Admiral Dewey, which, doubtless, Mr. CHITTENDEN meant to provide against, would not be in accordance with Dewey's preference.

Longer Resistance Means Only Bitterer Punishment.

Recent numbers of AGUINALDO'S organ the Filipino Independencia, show that the insurgents in the Philippines are relying on the alliance of the "Anti-Imperialists' in this country to help them to successful resistance against the authority of the United States. That paper proposes that the rebellion shall be continued until our next Presidential campaign, with the expectation that the election will be "sure to result in a decision to withdraw the Amerivan troops from the Philippines."

That such would be the consequence of the "Anti-Imperialist" assault was obvious from the beginning. That was the purpose for which it was started. It has proceeded all along on the theory that the insurrection is justifiable, that Aguinal polis a noble patriot, and that we have no right to assert our authority over the Philip-That means that the "Anti-Imperialists," are fighting on the side of AGUNALDO in the effort to destroy our soldiers and to prolong the insurrection, with the hope of compelling a surrender to the Filipino insurgent,

scallants of their countrymen are only a few in number, but that there are any of them is enough to encourage AGUINALDO to keep unhis resistance and increase the bloodshed. The rebellion would have ended long ago if this fire on our troops from the rear had not been started; probably it would never have been attempted at all, except for the expectation of such treacherous American assistance.

These "Anti-Imperialists," however, are only inviting for the Aguinaldo insurgents a bitterer punishment than otherwise they form in the two reports of Capt. Chapwould have received. They will be put down at whatever cost, and the longer they reset our arms the more terrible will be their lesson. So far from the Presidential the corroborative evidence of Lieutenantcampaign of next year helping them, even if they are able to fulfil their boast of keeping up the contest until then, it will only demonstrate the more clearly and emphatically the determination of the American people to maintain their authority ever the Philippines. No considerable party will dare to outrage American sentiment by preaching "anti-imperialism," that is, surrender; for it would invite the overwhelming defeat which awaits the attempt of its ally, AGUINALDO, to defy the American nation. But in spite of treacherous assistance from America his insurrection will have been subdued long before the next Presidential campaign, and if any trace of it remains it will be only in bands of brigands which may be annoying, but will not be dangerous to our authority.

The job will be done, and it will be done thoroughly, though the cost of it in lives of brave American soldiers will be multiplied by the treacherous " League" which has organized itself for the aid and encouragement of the Filipino insurgent. But the greater this cost the deeper will be the indignation of the American people against all those engaged in the conspiracy against the honor of the nation and the lives of Ita troops.

The Chinese Foreign Trade.

The foreign trade of China in 1898 showed very substantial improvement over that of previous years, in spite of local disturbances, the Houng-ho inundations, and other adversities. The value of the export trade was higher than in any previous year Stx correspondent that the substance of except 1897, and that of the imports the highest on record. The total value was over \$265,320,000, and the revenue derived was just over \$16,250,000, be ing a little lower than the previous year, owing to a decline in the duty and compounded "likin" on opium, Leaving the opium tax out, the duty paid on imports only amounted to 3.17 per cent, ad valorem in place of the 5 per cent. | as politished by The SUN was practically allowed by treaty. Revenue had not in- the conversation as repeated to me." creased in fact with the growth of trade, partly because of the decline in the import of highly taxed opium, and partly because of the fall in exchange, so that the value of his voluntary offer; proof that the whole the trade increased in greater proportion story was not "a pure fabrication, abso- Baltimone, June 21.

than the bulk, and tael values rose without | lutely without foundation"; proof that the a corresponding increase in the tariff du-

The average difference between exports and imports for the past twelve years has been about \$24,480,000 in favor of the latter, but this is shown to be more apparent than real, owing to the different methods of stating the values of the exports and imports. The export value is that of the goods before they have left the native seller; while the value of the imports is that declared after they have paid freight, duty and profit and are ready to be placed on the Chinese market.

trade is that as the import of opium di-

minishes that of morphia increases. In

1894 only 48,000 ounces of it were im-

ported, whereas in 1898 the quantity was

over 92,000 ounces. It is used chiefly

for subcutaneous injections, as a sub-

stitute for opium-smoking. The ex-

ports amounted to over \$114,480,000,

slightly less than in 1897, but \$23,040,000

more than in 1896. The former staples of

Chinese exports, such as tea and silk, are

declining in quantities, the silk trade espe-

cially showing signs of decadence. Other

articles, however, are taking their place

with greater advantage to the general com-

merce of the country. Of the shipping em-

ployed in the Chinese trade in 1898, 62 per

cent. was British and 24 per cent. Chinese

the remainder being divided among the

The Welcher of Nacirema.

The following statement of facts ought

to possess considerable interest for the per-

sonal acquaintances of Mr. Felix Agnus.

an employee of the company publishing

In the Baltimore American of June 16

two days after the publication of the letter

of apparent denial artfully procured from

Lieutenant-Commander Hoposox by Rear

Admiral SCHLEY, Mr. FELIX AGNUS thrust

his foolish self into the case with this offer:

"I do not believe that the conversation alleged by

THE NEW YORK SUN to have taken place between

Admiral Schley and Lieut. Hoposon at the time the

Brooklyn turned to the right, just at the beginning

of the Santiago fight, ever took place. I believe that

the whole story is a pure fabrication, absolutely with-out foundation, and I will pay to any charitable organ-

tratton in the city of New York, designated by THE

NEW YORK SUN to receive it, the sum of \$5,000 if THE NEW YORK SUN will produce testimony to prove

The Italies, of course, are ours. They are

intended to bring out clearly the character

and conditions of Mr. AGNUS'S voluntary

offer. He did not then stand on any quibble

concerning absolute literal accuracy in the

yn. It was not a question whether

report of the conversation on the Brook-

Hongson used this or that preposition

in his remarks to SCHLEY, or whether

SCHLEY employed this or that adjective in

his replies to Hongson. What Mr. AGNUS

story" was "a pure fabrication, absolutely

without foundation," and he promised to

denate to charity \$5,000 of his own money.

upon the production of proof that "the

An editorial article in the Baltimore Amer-

can of the same morning paraphrased Mr.

"The American's publisher believes absolutely

that the whole story is a base fabrication, and else where in this issue offers to donate \$5,000 to

was made Admiral SCHLEY was Mr. Agyris's

Nacirema was assuming in various news

paper interviews to be the custodian of the

Admiral's controversial interests and per-

Since the date when an offer of \$5,000 for

proof seemed to Mr. AGNUS both effective as

concerned Admiral SCHLEY's reputation and

safe as concerned his own pocketbook, the

proof he demanded has been forthcoming.

It is presented in official and conclusive

WICK to the Secretary of the Navy, convey-

ing respectively the direct testimony

of Lieutenant-Commander Hongson and

Commander HEILNER. This evidence has

convinced everybody not dull or dishonest

in his adherence to SCHLEY's cause that the

conversation did occur, and that The Sun

printed the substantial and probably the

version as originally published.

literal truth about that conversation in the

Lleutenant-Commander Hongson testifles

that the conversation did occur, and in

every material point substantially as first

reported; that SCHLEY asked him to write

a denial of what he styled "an oft-re-

peated calumny"; that in reply he wrote

a long letter to SCHLEY reciting fully

his recollection of the conversation; that

SCHLEY wrote back a request for something

which would "show that the dialogue did

not occur," adding an implied threat of un-

pleasant consequences to Hodoson in case

he should not comply; that Hobosov then

furnished a form of denial intended by him

to deny only the absolute verbal accuracy

of the version published in THE SUN, and at

the same time wrote a second letter of ex-

planation to SCHLEY defining the limita-

tions of the denial of verbal accuracy.

Schley promptly published the denial of

verbal accuracy as if it were a denial of

substantial truth, and suppressed both of

Hodoson's other letters. "It, the letter

of denial," testifies Hongson, "was a

denial of the words as they stood in the

published article; a denial of their literal

correctness, and not a denial of the sub-

stantial correctness of the statement."

Hoposon also testified that he informed

Admiral Schley that he had "told The

Lieutenant-Commander Heilner's mem-

ory for words is probably a surer organ than

Mr. Hodoson's. He testifies that on several

occasions during the sessions of the board

to establish the ship's positions, that is to

say, last autumn, soon after the battle, Mr.

Honosox repeated to him the conversation

with Admira) Scheev, and that "the report

Here, then, is precisely the proof for

which Mr. Adnus of the Baltimore Ameri-

can called on June 16 under the terms of

the conversation was correct."

AGNUS'S offer in the following words:

conversation ever occurred."

colleguy ever took place."

sonal honor.

leclared was his conviction that "the whole

that the conversation ever occurred."

American and other nationalities.

the Baltimore American.

and the only other competent witness at first hand. Well, Admiral SCHLEY has never yet anthoritatively denied that fact. He has talked of "the oft-repeated calumny," he has allowed his friends and parasites to deny it and denounce it, he has used threats and trickery to obtain a seeming denial The imports were valued at \$150,840,from Hopgson, but he never publicly and 000, being \$4,860,000 in excess of those of 1897 and more than double those of responsibly denied it himself while his word remained entitled to credit. 1880. One notable feature of the drug

We do not know whether Mr. Agnus ex-

conversation did occur.

On the proof summarized above, we were justified in calling upon Mr. Felix Agnus to redeem his voluntary pledge, and we therefore have named the Orthopædie Hospital as the charity to which the \$5,000 shall be paid.

The response is what we expected, and, probably, what every man who knows Mr. FELIX AGNUS would expect from him under

he circumstances: "The facts of the case are that no proof of the colloguy has been furnished by THE SUN or by any one clee, and THE SUN knows that it is further from proving the colloquy to day than it has been at any time during the controversy, netwithstanding the fact that it has had the setive assistance of the Navy Department in 1's efforts to substantiate the libel it

originally builded from mere rumor.

"General Agents is willing to leave the decision to a body of impartial judges. He reiterates his former offer, and, as the challenger, names as the judges Senator Mandenson of Nebraska, Col. A. K. Mc CLUBE of Philadelphia, WILLIAM S. CARROLL of Wash ngton, WHITELAW REID of New York and H. H KOHLBAAT of Chicago.

"These men are competent to sit as a tribunal in the case, and whenever they decide that THE NEW Your Sun has proved that the colloquy took place between Admiral Scriev and Lieut, Hoboson not that Honoses says so, or that HEILNER says Honoson says so, but PROOF, actual proof-then \$5,000 in favor of the institution Tim Ses may We again assert that the colloquy, as published in

THE SUN, never took place."

Here again the italies are ours. They will emphasize, in the opinion of every honorable and intelligent reader, the aspect in which Mr. Felix Agnus, the swift better on what he regards as a sure thing, now chooses to advertise himself.

He does not intend to pay over to charity his penalty under any circumstances whatever. He changes the issue now so as to require that the version as published in THE SUN shall be proved to be literally accurate, down to the smallest article or particle of speech. And he names as a "tribunal" to protect his once voelferous checkbook an ex-Senator who was SCHLEY's host only two or three weeks ago and is one of his eading partisans in the West, a Philadelphia editor who is among the most active of the Schley faction in the press, a Washingtonian apparently of Maryland origin who was reported only yesterday as a fellow guest with Admiral Schley at Mr. AGNUS'S house, and two other well known editors who-ugh!

We have therefore thought it proper to apply to the ridiculous AGNUS a name which has a peculiar significance to all those who are accustomed to back up their opinions or assertions with an offer to risk cash, That he, the personal attendant and foremost champion of Rear Admiral Schley in this controversy, should prefer to abscond without paying his losses is his affair and not ours; but he is a welcher all the same.

The Settlement in Samoa

charity if THE SUN will produce the proof that the The proposal of the Commissioners of the This offer of eash was Mr. Agnus's or three powers to abolish the Kingship in Admiral Schley's own idea, It was not Samoa cuts the knot they found hard to necessary to the establishment of one side untie. But at least they settled the past or the other of the case. It was not incontroversy by deciding in favor of the vited by THE SUN, or suggested by anyclaims of Malietoa Tanus, who thereupon, thing THE SUN had said. In common pardoubtless by previous agreement, abdilance, it was cheap bluff, prompted by cated as King, turning over his authority what seemed to Mr. AGNUS at that to the Commission. This recognition of moment the sure success of the trick MALIETOA, even though for a temporary played by Schler upon Hodgson. And it purpose, vindicates the decision of Chief derived its only importance or interest Justice Chambers, out of which the whole from the circumstance that at the time it quarrel rose, and it is a triumph also for the consular representatives of Great Reit guest at the place he calls Nacirema, and that the ridiculous person who inhabits

ain and the United States in Samoa. As to the future Government of the islands, much will depend, of course, on the combined action of Washington, London and Berlin. The proposed substitution of a Governor and a council consisting of three nominees of the treaty powers assisted by a native House, for the Kingship of the existing compact, is a great change, and it involves other changes in the judiclary, in the municipality of Apia, in the customs, in the system of taxation and

so on. Meanwhile it is a good sign that both MATAAFA and MALIETOA TANUS have turned over to the Commission the arms of their followers. The three Consuls form a provisional Government, and, however it may be with the future system of administra tion of the islands, the arrangement just made promises peace for the present.

Except THE SUN, no paper in the United lates supports the trusts, -Rocketter Times,

This leads to smiles. Among the many newspapers which daily obtain the news of th world from the bureau of THE SUN there are doubtless some honest enemies of the trusts But all members of the Associated Press, in which, we are free to say, are the majority of American newspapers, including our contemporary the Rochester Times, are themselves members and servitors of the most despotic and pernicious trust in the entire list, pomposity in moral horror and public spirit with which the partners in this great newspaper trust howl at all other trusts is one of the funniest things in the whole Bryan circus.

MURPHY's mile on a wheel, ridden in the vortex of the back draught of a moving railway train, on a straight course, planked bottom, was an interesting performance, but not one to excite special admiration. Performances of this kind are too far removed from the practical and too much mixed up with machinery to be entitled to serious consideration in the domain of athletic sports. We shall be glad to see MURPHY beat this "record" and drop it under the minute mark at his coming trial for that purpose; but with the entire sys tem of "pacing," of which this railroad feat is the extreme example. THE SUN has never had

Even if MURPHY fails on his second trial. his performance of Wednesday shows clearly that he would be able to get over the minute line if the overhang from the car, in whose shadow he rides, were made to carry a machine by which a blast of air could be turned full upon his back. If the purpose be to see how fast a man can "pedal," the bicycle should

be hitched to the car direct. On the trotting track performances with a running mate have never been looked upon as of much importance or as a useful test of horseflesh. On the running turf a horse has run a mile in 1 minute 35% seconds. What could a horse do if boomed along by the machinery arranged to help MURPHY?

From an Honest Marylander.

To the Eleron or The Sun-Sir Allow me to ongratulate THE SES upon its vindication in the Schley-Hodgson controversy. 1.

THE NEW CUSTOM HOUSE. To Be Six Stories High and to Cost \$3,000,

000-Braught of the Plans Sent Out. peets in addition to this proof a confession James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect from Admiral SCHLEY that the conversafor the Treasury Department, has forwarded tion did occur substantially as reported by to the competing architects draughts embody-Hopgson, his interlocutor in the dialogue ing the general suggestions to be carried out in the new Custom House building to be erected on the Bowling Green site. building is to be six stories high, fronting, approximately, 1:2 feet on Bowling Green, 287 feet on State street, 268 feet on Bridge street, and 281 feet on Whitehall street. The cost is to be \$3,000,000, including the architect's fee of 5 per cent. All plans are to be completed and in the Supervising Archi-

teet's hands by Sept. 15. The general draught sent in by Supervising Architect Taylor arranges for the space to be devoted to each of the departments in the customs service and the floors they are to occupy. There is to be a large court in the centre of the building, extending from the basement to the third floor. All the offices are to open on the corridors running around this court. This arrangement secures light and air for each floor. In the basement are to be located the eighte rooms, special rooms for the custodian and the office of the inspectors of steam vessels. The first floor is to occupied by the first division of the customs service and the Surveyor's office. About 8,000 square feet of floor space have been reserved on this floor, on the Bridge street side, for Post Office Station P, new located in the Produce Exchange building. On the second floor are to be the offices of the Collector, the deputy surveyors and the second and third divisions, while the third floor will be used for naval office record rooms, the civil service offices and internal revenue offices for the second department. The main naval offices and the fourth division offices will be on the fourth floor. The fifth floor will contain only the offices of the eleventh division. The sixth floor will be given up to the seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth divisions of the customs service. the corridors running around this court. This oms service.

Republican Trouble in Brooklyn.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: May I respass upon your valuable space with a few words concerning the present situation in the affairs of the Republican party in Kings county?

In the first place, it should be borne clearly

n mind that the Brooklyn fight is not a fac

tional fight, as the newspaper writers delight

to term it. It is a protest against the stupid and inefficient management of the men who for some time have been posing as Republican leaders in Brooklyn, and a demand for some thing better. True, the fight has crytallized around certain men, prominent among whom are Messrs. Wilson, Moore, and Appleton. These men have been especially earnest in their efforts to secure more satisfactory resuits in the party government, and for this are deserving of great praise; but any one who imagines that the present fight in Brooklyn means nothing more than a factional contest be

on the one hand, and Messrs. Wilson, Moore, and Appleton on the other, is grievously mis-On Jan. 16, this year, The Sun published a On Jan. 10, this year, The SUN published a letter from no protesting against the gross inefficiency of the present leaders of the Republican party in Brooklyn, and the absolute lack on their part of the necessary administrative or executive ability to manage the great interests placed in their hands; the letter being called forth by the disgraceful slump in the Republican vote in Rings County in the last election.

ween Messrs, Dady, Atterbury, and Woodruff

Hapublican vote in Kings County in the last election.

In the course of this letter I said: "If any business house should conduct its affairs in the manner in which the Republican party in Kings County has been conducted for a year or more past, it would face, and face sneedily, in evitable oankrupter. If any Republican leader in Kings County in the last earnerage, possessed any of that executive ability, that thoroughness, persistence and perseverance in securing a full registration and vote that characterized our friends, the enemy, he she or they most eleverly succeeded in escaning attention of an anxious public."

We do not need any man or men of marvellous genius, any adepts in political legerdemain, to manage our party Government; the need for such men passed with the inauguration of our present hallot system; but we do need and we will have for leaders men who are

tion of our present ballot system; but we de need and we will have for leaders men who are not only above reproach, but who have the necessary administrative ability to give the Republican voters what they want in the way of candidates, and, having given them this, to see that these voters are properly registered and, being registered, are at the ballot boxe on election day. The present leaders have

and, being registered, are at the ballot boxes on election day. The present leaders have been given every opportunity, have been thoroughly tried and been found wanting.

The personality of at least one of the men prominent as a Republican leader in Brooklyn to-day is distasteful in the extreme to the uniority of the voters of that party, and this without any compensative excess of ability.

I am satisfied that under proper management Kings county to-day is Republican, but unless drastic methods are adopted to rid us of the incubus of present leaders, not only are local issues in Brooklyn bound to be sacrificed but national interests sure to be endangered national interests sure to be endangered

but national interests sure to be ensangered as well.

The interests of the narty in the county, State and nation demand a change of leaders in Brooklyn, and if theil present managers, by a continuation of their hole-in-the-wall methods, succeed in retaining control of the party machinery, the national Administration in-evitably will be the greatest sufferer.

We are not particular in Brooklyn who our leaders are, so long as they are mo of spotless reputation and unquestioned ability, but a change we must have and have quickly or we had better give up the ghost and be desently and properly buried.

New York, June 22.

New York, June 22. NEW YORK, June 22.

A Southern Democrat on the Politica

Situation TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As a Southern Democrat I desire to indorse as strongly as I know how the conclusions reached in the editorial in your issue of the 10th on "The Outlook for the Democratic Party." Down here in Georgia we have no sympathy forithis Gorman-and-a-straddle talk. We would rather not have control of the Government than to have that control at the expense of principles. To have the offices ma mean something to the politicians who are able to draw the salaries, but the rank and file I the party would rather be on the outside if

to get in means another straddle and another sell-out, such as we experienced under Cleve-Ind.

There is, however, one portion of your editorial to which I must enter protest. It is your tendency to saddle upon the Democrats what you are pleased to coal! "coperheadism." That, you should not forget, belongs to New England Republicanism. Nobody in the South would favor retreat from the Philippines. A great many people believe we might have excaped this war with the Filipines if President McKinley had held out some sort of promise of ultimate independence to those people, and be could have done it without any sacrifice of principle; but now that we are in it, we believe there should be no parleying with Aguinadde and his neople, but that they should be promptly whireed to a standstill. That is the resiling among Southern Democrats.

When you are speaking of the cowardly straddles which the Eastern element of Democracy would make, why would it not be well for you to refer to the constant straddle which the Hepathican party has always made on the silver question, even in the last Presidential campaign? There can be little-doubt that McKinley's victory was principally due to his straddling the money question and protesting histriendship for silver. J. G. Scannonovon. There is, however, one portion of your edi-

The Carpet Beating Nuisance.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: From the frequency with which the law is violated, even by persons who it is fair to assume are law-abiding citizens, I infer that widespread ignorance exists of the fact that it is a misdemeanor to beat carpets, rugs and similar ar ticles in back yards, on the sidewalk and upon roofs. I am influenced in making this obser vation by the persistency with which the ordinance prohibiting the beating and cleaning of carpets in back yards is violated by my neighbors. It is badenough to have the quiet to which one is entitled in a residential part of the city disturbed by the beating of carpets particularly at an early hour in the morning nuisance that possibly may be abated under the ordinance probibiting the making of unhe orning the court of the situation is aggra-cated by the courts of foul dust which are mised to that into the dwellings adjoining the

raised to float into the dwellings adjoining the offending ettizen. The does not like to institute police court proceedings against his neighbors or their servants, and the enlightenment regarding the new which Tur Sus can give by publishing this economication may prevent many sufferers from recepting to such a drastic procedure to establish rights upon which their neighbors infringe Having, with the assistance of Tire Sus and the Health Department, compelled the keepers of does in my neighborhood to keep the poor animals from barking and making the solewaks dissembly. I trust I may health, with your further escaparation and that of the Police legariment, to make the locality even more comportably inhantiable by alsting the carpet-cleaning nuisance. Yours gratefully,

140 West Seventy-fifth street.

JUNE 21, 1800.

THE SEMITIC QUESTION.

A Gentile's Defence of Gentiles.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SO: The Se itic question is very edifying, so far as the views of various Jews are concerned, for I am sure there are few Gentiles who ever appreclated how much inferior they are to the other race until this discussion started. I fail, however, to find as many letters from Gentiles as I think there should be. Perhaps they think any argument they might present would be so deeply buried beneath the great mass of oppoite views, from so many enlightened Jewish brains, as to be unrecognizable. We had bet-

ter wake up and have our say. I think if your correspondent Herman Mosen's statements are to be taken as a fair repsentation of the tendency of Jewish minds, will show how egotistical they are. He sav-sat "the leaders of commerce and finance are Jewish origin." Ferhaps the time may me when they will be the leaders, but at resent I fail to find them anything more than

present I failto find them anything more than imitators, excepting in one or two instances. He also asserts as a wonderful example, that less than one-half of 1 per cent or criminals are Jows. Well, ishould hope there was not more than that, for 1 doubt very much whether the Jewish repulation of the world is more than one-half of 1 per cent, or allowing that there is a larger recentage of Jews, how can we expect a new with such immense mental advantages to so far forget themselves as to permit poor, weak-nunded tientiles catching them in their crimes? I certainly must express regret at the degeneration of the rest of my Gentile brethren, if all that has been said about Jewish supremacy in intellect, we, is true. I may be wrong, but from all 1 can read and learn our most eminent lawyers, statesmen, dectors, preachers, professors, &c. are Gentors, preachers, professors, &c., are Gen-I should think the actions of cast-side Jews

loward the missions and missionaries would stearly demonstrate what they are, and the compulsors closing of the Presbyterian Church in Hith street should arouse the Gentiles to a clear understanding of what they must eventu-ONE GENTILE. ally come to. New York, June 20.

The Jews Defended by a Gentile.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In a letter signed "American" the writer says that "twenty-five years' experience has convinced me majority of Jews are bound to get ahead, by fair means if possible, by unfair and unserupulous methods if necessary." Now, I grant the truth of what he says about the 'vast majority getting ahead," but take exception when he says they will, if necessary, employ un-fair means to accomplish this end. I consider it highly commendable on the part of the

it highly commendable on the part of the Jews, if, in the face of such narrow-minded prejudice as "American," displays, they have been able to get ahead and amass some of the largest fortunes in this city.

Some Jews, as also some Christians, employ dishonest means of accomplishing their end, but even this will be found more general among the very common Poles and Russians who have always been a downtroiden and oppressed people, and a few years ago, in their own country, were not even allowed to ware new clothes, but must buy, and wear, the east-offs of some Christian.

If "American" carefully read The Sun teday he must know by this time that less than I per cent, of the convicted criminals of this

day he must know by this time that less than I per cent, of the convicted eriminals of this country are Jews, and, no matter how observant he may have been. I doubt if he can recall ever seeing a Jow begging in the streets.

While the tone of his letter is generally antagonistic to the Jews, he says one thing that is decidedly favorable to them, and that is that, unlike Christians, they keep their intellects clear by abstaining from the use of alcohol to excess. Buring my early life I, either as a result of national prejudice or lack of intelligent consideration of the subject probably the latter, felt in a measure toward the Jews as "American" seems to but of late I have had the opportunity of studying the educated and the conclusion that at home, and as a result have come to the conclusion that at home they are the most affectionate and generous of people, and that home, and as a home they are the most neclusion that at home they are the most sectionate and generous of people, and that ey get more pleasure than other people out their money, spending it freely where it does soil or gives pleasure to themselves or families. Among tradesment they have the reputation of being the most liberal buyers and the set pay. This amplies chiefly to the wealthy aws, because while a Jew is poor he is willing a live as a poor man should, in order that he any some day enjoy the fruit of his efforts. At useh times he seems to put the most rational such times he seems to put the most rational interpretation on the old saying that "economy is wealth," and lives up to it more nearly than is wealth," and lives up to it more nearly that any other people.

An Adminer of the Jews.

New York, June 20.

The Brotherhood of Man

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If what Habb Mendes said in THE SUN on June 14, that the brotherhood among the other races comes from . . Jews, how does he explain these words of the Bible beuternoony, vi., 21-" Ye shall not eat of anything that dieth of itself, thou shalt give it unto the stranger, that is in the gates, that he may cat my thou may est sell it unto an alien; for thou arta holy people unto the Lend thy Good.

Deuteronomy, vii., 10-" And thou shalt consume all the people which the Lord thy Good shall deliver thee; thing eye shall have no puty upon them; in either shalt then serve their goods for that will be neither shalt thou serve their goods for that will be hine eye shall have no pity upon them shait thou serve their gods; for that will to

nare unto thee salah, it , 10—"Thou shalt also suck the milk of gentiles, and shalt suck the breast of kings; and and thy Redeemer, the Mighty One of Jacob."

Demorroomy, Xxiii, 20—" Futo a stranser than
mayest lend upon usury: but unto thy brother than
dalt not lend upon usury: that the Local thy tool
may bless thee in all that thom settest thine hand to
in the land whither thou goest it possess, it.

Excelus, xii., 35 and 36—" And the children of
israel tild according to the world of Moses, and they
corrowed of the Exyptianale well of selver and less
else of real and are required.

The Whereabouts of John Dunn

To the Entrop of The Sun-Sir: If your corr sident inquiring for "John Dunn, the Advenirer." means the John Dunn, the famous for noterious John Dinn, the late Cetewayo's crafty friend, she, Mary Cunningham, can get all information from the "Colonial Office, Whitehall, London, England," or perhaps at the office of the firitish Consul-General, this city. P. Y. BLACK. 221 East THISTIPPE STREET, NEW YORK, June 21.

The Feeding of Pet Squirrels

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Size The clipping from the Springfield Republican in THE SUN of to-day which tells of some squirrels was of interest by cause it illustrates a principle, shows again how inudicious feeding tends to deterioration, with a possible extinction of the species. These squirrels have been fed on "store" nuts for two or three generations and have been smaller and of poorer fur-tion their accessors, who came from the woods and cracked the nuts they are, which these did not have

Philadelphia's Polite Police and Beautifut

TO THE PUITOR OF THE SUN-Sire & few "first" mpressions of Philadelphia by a New Yorker may be of interest. The Philadelphia policemen carry rattan cance

and wear Prince Albert coats, and are distinctly the 1 300 horses that raced last year without obcourteons and willing to aid a stranger, which obadded at least 2,000 that were temporarily retired, y car, "transfers" "exchanges" and charge street cleaning force finching watering is complement by its absence. I never saw opens with no supplies of reads of rea carts is complement by its absence. I herer saw as much dust in my life. Lastly, the one thing which struck me the most waythe relinement of the assmen. I saw numbers of them, and all looked as if they owned grant profits at least in addition to being is added ing. New Young, directly. opens with no surplus of racoborses to race and an absolute scarcity of good road horses with speed, and matines horses. And there are not enough speed horses in eight, either East, West or South, to supply

A Good Woman's Efforts.

To run Entron or The Sex-Sor Learned thank ron enough for having published the art. le 1 sent on on June to about critelly to a doe by an old renchman. Lame estament will do a wealth of good, the hore and in Canada, where cracks to animals otto hore and in Canada, where crashly to saturals constitute for a constitute of the attention.

Way I trouble on still more to that, through the six six, "A limiters Man," and say that that the first problem is from the rich grather lands of Indiana and northern fittends. In a decigit ride of six six, "A limiters Man," and say that that the rich grather lands of Indiana and northern fittends. The trouble western Ohio and constitutions.

Chamblands, N. Y., Jame 21. CHAMPLON, N. Y., June 21.

In Happer's Magazine for July Sonator Lodge continues the meant of the Spanish was Mr. Zang- a deart, with bubbling little ducks by every addrawatory, "Transformat," Mr. Russell Surg's communes his study of the "Interlar Decreation of his novolts, Why is this those the sameless the City House, Mr. Worthington C. Ford has never palk in a c many of the metropolitan papers about the City House, Mr. Worthington C. Fordinguess, and Mr. Grant Frank Folice with the C. Lines, "and Mr. Herbert C. Ma livaine discours: The Abstralian Horseman," There are short stones to Thomas A. Jet realized the sure advance of force traces that Janvier, Frederic Recognity in Jessee Van Zie heiden. The committation is sure 30 bring. January. Finder & Rending in Jessee and Lie Police.

Webook Lyde at Board and Margaret Briscoe, profile
by Hisself Taylor, Thomas Edward oration and
Anna C. Brackett, and continued novels by Albert
Lee, Narriott Watson and William D. Howells.

Lee Narriott Watson and William D. Howells.

THE SAMOAN SETTLEMENT.

WASHINGTON, June 22. Secretary Hay is-

ned the following formal statement to-day in

"The Secretary of State last night received i

abolished and a previsional Government es-

Secretary Hay said that this was the sub-

stance of all the information received by the

epartment in regard to the changed condi-

Great Britain and Germany. In speaking of

powers in Samon, Secretary Hay expressed the

greatest satisfaction with the terms of settle

ment, and predicts that the temporary ar-

rangement made marks the beginning of the

There is some disappointment over the fail-

the place of the King in authority over the

SCHOOLTEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.

State Superintendent Says Superintendent

Maxwell Is Entirely Wrong.

ALBANY, June 22.-Superintendent Skinne

in reference to the issuing of licenses to col-

lege graduates who have taken a special course

in education in their senior; year. Discrimi-

nation was charged; in a published article in

reference to graduates from different colleges

Skinner said:

who had taken this course. Superintendent

"The article in question entirely misan

prehends the facts and the nature of the certi-ficates in question. The State law requires

that no person shall be employed to teach in

the schools of any city in the State who, in ad-

dition to a required academic preparation, has

not been graduated from a school or class for

the professional training of teachers having a

course of study of not less than thirty-eight

weeks, approved by the State Superintendent

of Public Instruction. In order, to lessen the

time in which graduates from college might

be prepared to enter the teaching profession, this department authorized, a year ago, the in-

aminations.
This was purely a piece of presumption on a part of Superintendent Maxwell, as he as-

s as outlined above, without exception.

Famine in Trotters.

From the Troffer and Paers.

They thought the prices too high, Since that tip

Some fifty prospective buyers went home from the late Pasig Tipen sale in Cleveland without horses.

many of these buyers have purchased at private

sale, at prices above the average at the auction sale

says the American Sportman, Others are still in

There are some twenty members of a haif dozen

matines clubs that we know of that will give up

good money for horses hit for matince racing, and

we know of others that will pay well for race pro-

the great army of at least 11,000 horses that our

peted on the trotting turf last year? By the Year

Book of leasthere were about 7,440 that achieved standard records, with the ones competing that pre-

viously had standard records. Added to these are

ta ming standard records. To this number must be

the demand. And the scarcity is sure to be aggra-

ented, because the regular breeders are not breeding

one half as many as in former years, and the small

farmers and miscellaneous breeders have quit

Last week a retogrammative of the American Sparite

mas took a 500 mile free through western Ohio and

Ohne, he saw only two so his of 1 she buttle. A day of

tright early done supstine across a thousand farms and pasters helds to numerous to mention

breeding high-class speed horses

pocts. But where are the horses? What has become of

the market, looking in vain for what they desire,

ure of Mr. Tripp to explain anything about the

end of the disturbances in the islands.

oan situation:

tablished."

PAY OF NAVAL OFFICERS. The Personnel Act Gives Those on Shore Press Despatches Confirmed by a Despatch Duty More Than Those at Sea. from Mr. Tripp to the State Department.

WASHINGTON, June 22 .- The Navy Departneut has made a discovery concerning the rates of pay prescribed by the Personnel bill, which, however annoying it might be to the deregard to the latest developments in the Sapartment, will be very gratifying to nearly every officer. Under the terms of the Personnel act despatch from the Hon, Bartlett Tripp, United payal officers are to receive army pay, which is States Commissioner at Samoa, saying that higher than that provided by the laws for peace has been restored in the islands; that which the Personnel act was a substitute. It the commission had sustained the decision of was provided in the act, however, that officers on shore duty should receive 15 per cent, less than when on sea duty. But officers on ehore duty are to get all the allowances for quarters, fuel, &c., that constitute the perquisites of army officers. In making up the new pay tables for the navy it has been discovered that in several grades, despite the 15 per cent, reduction, officers on shore duty will receive, with their allowances, more money than they would get at sea. The increased pay secured by this means is very slight, and in the grades, where the shore pay is smaller than sea pay there is also very little difference in the amounts. Congress did not intend in enacting the Personnel law that such a condition could be produced. The legislative branch, however, in drafting the personnel measure forget to compare the 15 per cent, reduction with the amount of the shore allowances and thus provided that officers at sea would in some cases get less money than officers who had easy and desirable berths ashore. The new pay arrangement will go into effect on July 1. Chief Justice Chambers in the contested case | was provided in the act, however, that officers of the election of a King; that Malicton Tanu had resigned; that the kingship was to be tions in Samon. The department officials redit the press desputches published in the newspapers this morning and believe that these reports give details of the temperary settlement in Samoa which are not contained in the rather brief descatch received by Secretary Hay. The temporary Government, it is understood, will be administered by the Consuls of the three powers-the United States, the work of the Commissioners of the three

RUCKET SHOPS DEFINED.

Transactions in Stocks Taxable at the Rate of 2 Cents for Each \$100 of Par Value.

WASHINGTON, June 22.-In rendering a deelsion in regard to the liability of bucket shop manner of the selection of a Governor to take | transactions to taxation under the War Revenue law. Commissioner of Internal Revenue Wilson makes the following definition of Samoan Islands. The press despatches are

bucket shops: "By a bucket shop is meant a place other than a Board of Trade or exchange where the parties who agree to buy and sell stocks do not parties who agree to buy and sell stocks do not ordinarily contemplate the receiving or delivering of any certificates therefor for the buyer or seller either at the time or in the future. Such transactions in stocks are taxable at the rate of 2 cents for each \$100 of par value. Every agreement for the sale of stock, or any interest therein, must be evidenced by a memorandum in writing showing the date thereof, the name of the seller, the amount of the sale and the matter or thing to which it refers, to which memorandum the stamp must be affixed.

ailixed.
"In the case of every agreement to sell at a bucket shop there is both a presumptive buyer and a presumptive seller, and this is true whether the customer agrees to sell stock to the maner the customer agrees to sell stock to the manager of the place or the manager of the place
agrees to sell stock to the customer. In either
case a memorandum of the agreement must be
made and stamped. It makes no difference
whether these agreements to sell made at
bucket shops are called 'selling privileges or
'purchase privileges,' or whether they are
called by any other name, such contracts are
taxable as above set forth."

Lese Majeste in Germany.

From the London Times.

manner of the selection of a Governor to take the place of the King in authority over the Samoan Islands. The press despatches are equally without information on that subject, which is regarded as one of the most important embraced within the commission's plan. The new permanent Government cannot be put in force, of course, without the consent of the tripartite powers, but the provisional Government established by the commission will exercise all the executive functions without the necessity of securing the approval of Germany, Great Britain, and the United States. The surrender of Matada to the authority of the commission and the aldication of Malietoa Tanu in the commission's favor assure the indorsement by the three powers of the recognition of the provisional Government. The commission was not empowered to make any changes in the terms of the general set of Berlin for the establishment of the tripartite protectorate over Samoa, but it was justified in establishing a provisional Government through the abdication of Malietoa Tanu, who had been recognized by it as the rightful King. Much gratification is expressed in official circles over the outcome of the commission's deitherations, particularly in its action sustaining the decision of Chief Justice Chambers in favor of Malietoa Tanu's chaim to the Kingship. This is a victory for the United States, not only in the sense that Malietoa Tanu's deither through the decision was rendered by Chief Justice Chambers, an American citizen. It was the decree of the Chief Justice in Malietoa Tanu's deither and Ensign Monaghan, a British naval officer, and Indianal and Ensign Monaghan, a British naval officer, Lieut. Freeman, and several American and lightsh marines and bluegackets were killed in the Enthing with the rebel forces under Matala. Mr. Reginald Tower, Charge d'Affaires of Great Britain in Washington, has received from the London Foreign Office a telegram containing what appears to be the text of a procismation of the thief Justice decaring Malietoa to be Kin

Lese Majeste in Germany.

From the London Times.

The mischiel of the continual prosecutions for less majeste, and of the whole system of espionage and talebearing connected with them often recalling the absurdest stories of the historians of imperial Rome, is well illustrated by a case which occurred here allew days ago. A respectable elderly tradesman met two musicians in a restaurant, and, being airendy in a somewhat hillarious frame of mind, offered to treat them to refreshments. At the same time he began to tell them various stories. Among these he related the well-known ancedete about Alexander the Great and Dioxenes, adding to it some general remarks. One of the musicians asked if his criticisms anolicities went of and denounced his host to the bolice. At the trial abuntant evidence was brought to show that the old gentleman was a most patriotic, law-abiding citizer, and one who never failed to attend patriotic dinners. Nevertheless, a sentence of two months imprisonment was passed. It is significant that the pressharily passes any comments on the conduct of the man who laid the information against one whose hossitality he was enjoying.

In another recent case the informer was less successful. A workman had bought himself a plaster bust of the Emperor, as is the duty of every good citizen. Unfortunately, on the way home he let it fall. Not unnaturally, he gave vent to his feelings of sorrow and annoyance in such expressions as fall most easily from the lits of his class. A student who overheard him at once fell impelled to call in the police to arrest the delinquent. The police officer, however, took the Emperor had been broken and not at the Emperor, while a publicability of the context of the superior had been broken and not at the Emperor while a publicability of the context of the superior had been broken and not at the Emperor while a publicability of the context of the context of the superior had been broken and not at the Emperor had been broken and not at the Emperor had been broken and not at th was asked this morning to define the position of the State Department of Public Instruction

From the Savannah Press. From the Sagannah Press.

Gen. Toombs was making a speech in Sandersville, Ga., urging secession and welcoming the war. Among other things he advised the young men to go to the front, declaring that the Yankee did not know how to shoot and would speedlij be defented. Two young Washington county men enlisted at the breaking out of hostilities and promptly went to hattle. During one of the severe engagements of the early part of the war these comrades, who had become separated from their company, sought the shelter of a tree. Builtes were version the large. from their company, sought the shelter of a tree. Bullets were grazing the bark on one side, and as the men crouched together Minic balls commenced to splinter the trunk of the tree on the other side. The situation was too close to be comfortable and the angle of safety grew painfully acute. Finally one of the boys said to his companion:

"Say, Jim, do you remember that speech Gen Toombs made in Sandersville one day?"

"Yes, Bill, I remember it."

"Jim, didn't he say that the Yankees couldn't shoot?

this department authorized, a year ago, the introduction of a course in education as an optional study in the senior year of such colleges as chose to avail the meetives of the opportunity. In the steedal case to which the published arthric refers, we were informed some time ago, that the candidates in the St. Francis Navier College of New York city for this professional certileate would not take our final examination in the History of Education and the Principles and Philosophy of Education, inasmuch as Superintendent Maxwell had informed them that he would consider the time which they had spent in the pursuance of the course as meeting the conditions of the law, and that instead of taking the State examinations, said candidates might take the city examinations.

shoat?"
That's what he said, Bill."
"Then they are learning en they are learning damn fast, ain't

Not to Be Deceived Twice.

This man resolved to take no chances. He is an Eastern drammer and was visiting friends in Colorado. The Western country is noted for the clearness of the atmosphere, which lends an appearance of proximity to remote objects, and the Easterner, admiring a magnificent mountain, which apparently towered up only a few miles away, said he was going to wak over to its base before dinner. The mountain was in resulty severnly miles distant, but his friends allowed the tenderfoot to get an hour's start, then set out in a carriage to overtake him.

They came upon him ten miles out; he was disrobing on the banks of an irrigating ditch. "Hello, there, cleories, what are you up to?" called one of his friends.

"I'm going to swim this river," answered the man of samples.

"That's noriver. It's only a ditch four feet wide. Why don't you jump over?"

"Well, maybe it is," answered George, donbtfully, "but I thought that mountain over there was only about two miles off and I was a t going to take any chances with this stream." From the Chicago Builty News.

the part of Superintendent Maxwell, as he assumed thereby to pass upon the approved course of study—a prerogative which the law especially gives to the State Superintendent, lie is utterly in the wrong to attempt to substitute his examination for the one prescribed by the State.

"In reference to the statement that discrimination has been made between the candidates of St. Francis Navier and of Columbia I altersity, I have only to say that it is absolutely false. Our position on every institution taking the approved course in education is as outlined above, without exception."

Not Filipinos, but Monkeys,

From the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle

A letter has been received by Henry Houck of this city from William I. Johnson, a Rochester boy who is serving as a private in Company Mof the Ninth Intantry, now in the Philippines. Among other things, Johnson tells of an experience in the trenches.

On the night of the 25th of April, about 10:30 o'clock, we were awakened by the outpost guards firing. We were all ordered into the trenches, and into them we got in a hurry. We fired acouple of volicys at what we supposed was the enemy, but there was no return fire. After this we lay in the trenches all night in a drizzling rain. We had breakfast in the trenches, and then we formed and went out on a strenches, and then we formed and went out on a strenches, and then we formed and went out on a strenches, and then we formed and went out on a strenches. fire. After this we lay in the trenches all night in a drividing rain. We had breakfast in the treuches, and then we formed and went out on a skirmish march. Incidentally we investigated the result of our shooting the night before and found to our surprise that the storm of bullets had killed sceres of small birds and had also killed and wounded nearly a hundred monkeys which had been sleeping in the trees.

Are Dog Tax Laws Unconstitutional?

From the Kansas City Times. FORT SCOTT, Kan. June 19.—This city re-cently passed an ordinance making it a misdemeanor for any one to keep a dog without paying taxes on it and to-day J. A. Yenkel, a prominent merchant, was arrested for violating the ordinance. He raises the novel defence that the State guarantees him the right to keep a dog as a bodyguard and makes no provision for taxing it. He insists that any ordinance which pretends to make it unlawful for a man to keep a man to keep a dog as a fact of the first to the first that any ordinance which pretends to make it unlawful for a man to keep a keep a man to keep a man to keep a man to keep a man to keep a make it unlawful for a man to keep a keep ordinance which pretends to make it unlaw-ful for a man to keep a watch dog is invalid and declares that he will carry the question to the highest courts. Mr. Yeakel is in good fluore al circumstances. He store is in a suburious neighborhood and he has no police pratection. The dog is kept to protect his store from burgling.

Senator White and the Philippines.

From the Utica Press. A despatch from California signed by Senators P. re be and White declares the readiness of the sorth era part of that State to furnish a well organized an aghly disciplined regiment of infanto to proeed at once to the Philippines. Stephen M. White, ne of the signers to the telegram, is a Remerat, an during his service as United States, Schatter was pretty thereughly partisan. He is the instincting

yer and one of the most prominent citizens of Southern California. Evidently he is not in favor of Sighting the Administration on this particular issue.